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THE ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION

RE-ARRANGED FOR CLASS STUDY

BY

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INTRODUCTION.

Prior to the War of the Revolution the *Military Government* and the *Central Civil Authority* had been exercised by the King and Parliament of Great Britain. The *chief administrative and judicial officers* residing within the colonies were also appointees of the crown. Hostilities beginning, the whole institutional system was disrupted. The colonists at once found themselves under the necessity of reorganizing their government and of carrying on a military struggle which required all of their united efforts to sustain. For State governments they at first organized Committees of Safety and other temporary devices; these later gave way to more adequate institutions. The States, however, recognizing the necessity of co-operation, left many sovereign functions to be performed by a central authority. This central authority was at first a "Continental Congress." In 1774, when the relations between the colonies and the mother country were strained almost to breaking, delegates were appointed by the several colonies for the purpose of consultation and of negotiating an amicable settlement. The negotiations proved futile; but the first Congress was an important step in paving the way for united action. Hostilities began in 1775. The second Congress met as a governing body. The Articles of Confederation were not formally adopted until March 1, 1781, during the session of the seventh Continental Congress. The functions of central government to this time had been exercised under an unwritten Constitution. The plan of organization was very similar to that proposed by Franklin in July, 1776. It appointed a Commander-in-Chief of the Army, a War Board, a Secretary of Foreign Affairs, a Superintendent of Finance, a Postmaster-General, an Official Geographer, and such committees as from time to time seemed expedient; it organized a court, prescribed oaths of office and allegiance, adopted a national flag and great seal; it declared the independence of the colonies, raised armies and appointed officers for the same, declared war, exercised the supreme direction of the land and naval forces, commissioned armed vessels, authorized privateering, granted letters of marque and reprisal, and established a military hospital; it, by declaration, opened the ports of the several colonies to all nations, appointed ministers and ambassadors, received foreign embassies, carried on foreign negotiations, made treaties of peace and alliance; it received cessions of territory, negotiated loans, issued bills of credit, provided a currency, and performed other sovereign acts. The Articles of Confederation were finally adopted about seven months before Cornwallis' surrender. Their adoption effected little or no change in the powers and strength of the central government. Before this time it had exercised its powers under an unwritten constitution by agreement and common consent. The Articles made certain the grants, defined the powers which might legally be exercised. The most important acts of the seven Congresses which met after their adoption were: The

INTRODUCTION

establishment of the Bank of North America; the negotiation and ratification of a treaty securing peace and independence; the proclamation of a cessation of hostilities; the disbanding of the army; the organization of government in the Northwest Territory, and the earnest but futile efforts made to secure a revenue. Had the central government been given the exclusive right to collect customs, or had any adequate provisions been made for an independent and sufficient revenue, it is probable that it would have been a practical working organization which might have served the people in time of peace. It would have resembled in many respects the present government of Switzerland. But the people had just broken from under the authority of a central government which had been arbitrary in its exercise of powers. Every American from Massachusetts to Georgia had reason to dread the encroachments of such an organization. The two chief instruments of tyranny had been the military and the taxing powers. The central government, as organized in the Continental Congress and subsequently given definite form in the Articles of Confederation, therefore, was left without power of obtaining either men or money except through the State governments. In time of war, when united action was necessary to self preservation, the States had responded to the requisitions of Congress with more or less readiness. But with the public danger removed, without power to supply its fiscal needs with promptness or certainty, incumbered by debt and without credit, the central government of the United States found itself impotent to perform its functions. Years of languishing weakness, and the continuing necessity for mutual co-operation in maintaining the advantages gained in the struggle for liberty finally impressed the people with the necessity for reorganization. The formation and ratification of the Constitution of the United States was the result.

The Articles of Confederation, to be appreciated, must be considered historically. They formed a natural step in the historical process by which the American people emerged from a colonial stage and came to be an independent federal nation. Like the first State government, the new central government, framed in time of public emergency, and when every force was being used to break down the authority of an arbitrary existing central government, had to undergo changes before experience and peace conditions could evolve an institution that could serve the general welfare. The Articles of Confederation, reflecting one of the steps in the evolution of federal, constitutional government, is an important political document.

F. A. C.

ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION AND PERPETUAL UNION.

ARTICLE I.

THE FEDERAL STATE.

COMPOSITION.

The parties to this Confederation are: The States of New Hampshire, Massachusetts Bay, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia.

NAME.

Section 1. The style of this Confederacy shall be, "The United States of America."

Art. I.

BILL OF RIGHTS.

Section 2. "The United States, in Congress assembled," [shall not] grant any title of nobility.

Titles of Nobility
Art. IV, c. 1.

ARTICLE II.

THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.

MILITARY GOVERNMENT.

Organization and Powers.

Military Powers of "The United States in Congress Assembled."

Section 1. "The United States, in Congress assembled," shall have the sole and exclusive right and power [of directing the operations of the land and naval forces in the service of the United States].

Head of Military
Government.

Art. IX, c. 4.

Section 2. The United States, in Congress assembled, shall have authority:—

1. To build and equip a navy;
2. To agree upon the number of land forces, and to make requisitions from each State for its quota, in proportion to the number of white inhabitants in such State which requisition shall be binding.

Navy.

Art. IX, c. 5.

Army.

Art. IX, c. 5.

Section 3. "The United States, in Congress assembled," shall also have the sole and exclusive right and power:—

- Ap't'nt of Officers.** 1. [of] appointing all officers of the land forces in the service of the United States, excepting regimental officers; (5)
- of the Army.
Art. IX, c. 4.
- of the Navy.
Art. IX, c. 4.
- Commissions.** 2. [of] appointing all the officers of the naval forces; (6)
- Art. IX, c. 4.
- Declarat'n of War.** 3. [of] commissioning all officers whatever in the service of the United States; (7)
- Art. IX, c. 4.
- Regulation of Forces.** 4. of determining on peace and war, except in the cases mentioned in [section sixteen of the third] Article; (8)
- Art. IX, c. 4.
- Military Courts.** 5. [of] making rules for the government and regulation of the said land and naval forces; (9)
- Art. IX, c. 4.
6. of establishing rules for deciding, in all cases, what captures on land and water shall be legal, and in what manner prizes taken by land or naval forces in the service of the United States shall be divided or appropriated;
- Letters of Marque.** 7. of granting letters of marque and reprisal in times of peace.
- Art. IX, c. 1.

Military Power of the States—as a part of the Federal Government.

Section 4. [Upon requisition being made for land forces from the several states], the Legislature of each State shall appoint the regimental officers, raise the men, and clothe, arm, and equip them in a soldier-like manner, at the expense of the United States; and the officers and men so clothed, armed, and equipped shall march to the place appointed, and within the time agreed on by "the United States, in Congress assembled;" but if the United States, in Congress assembled, shall, on consideration of circumstances, judge proper that any State should not raise men, or should raise a smaller number than its quota, and that any other State should raise a greater number of men than the quota thereof, such extra number shall be raised, officered, clothed, armed, and equipped in the same manner as the quota of such State, unless the Legislature of such State shall judge that such extra number cannot be safely spared out of the same, in which case they shall raise, officer, clothe, arm, and equip as many of such extra number as they judge can be safely spared, and the officers and men so

Raising and Equipping Troops.
Art. IX, c. 4.

clothed, armed, and equipped shall march to the place appointed, and within the time agreed on by "the United States, in Congress assembled."

Section 5. Every State shall always keep up a well-regulated and disciplined militia, sufficiently armed and accoutred, and shall provide and constantly have ready for use in public stores a due number of field-pieces and tents, and a proper quantity of arms, ammunition, and camp equipage.

The Militia,
Art. VI, c. 4.

(10)

CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

Structure and Procedure.

Of the Legislature.

Section 6. [The legislative and chief governing body of the Confederation is herein known as "The United States, in Congress assembled," to be composed of not less than two nor more than seven delegates from each of the states confederated.]

Name and Organization.
Art. V.

Section 7. ["The United States, in Congress assembled"] shall publish the journal of their proceedings monthly, except such parts thereof relating to treaties, alliances, or military operations as in their judgment require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the delegates of each State, on any question, shall be entered on the journal when it is desired by any delegate.

Rules of Procedure:—

Keeping Records.
Art. IX, c. 7.

(11)

Section 8. ["The United States, in Congress assembled" may] adjourn to any time within the year, and to any place within the United States, so that no period of adjournment be for a longer duration than the space of six months.

Adjournment.
Art. IX, c. 7.

(12)

Section 9. In determining questions in "the United States in Congress assembled," each State shall have one vote.

Voting.
Art. V.

Section 10. "The United States, in Congress assembled," shall never engage in a war, nor grant letters of marque and reprisal in time of peace, nor enter into any treaties or alliances, nor coin money, nor regulate the value thereof, nor ascertain the sums and expenses necessary for the defense and welfare of the United States, or any of them, nor emit bills, nor borrow money on the credit of the

Votes Necessary to Pass Measure.
Art. IX, c. 6.

(13)

United States, nor appropriate money, nor agree upon the number of vessels of war to be built or purchased, or the number of land or sea forces to be raised, nor appoint a commander-in-chief of the army and navy, unless nine States assent to the same, nor shall a question on any other point, except for adjourning from day to day, be determined, unless by the votes of a majority of the United States, in Congress assembled.

Structure and Procedure of the Administration.

Organization.

Head of Administration.
Art. IX, c. 5.

Inferior Officers and
Departments.
Art. IX, c. 5.

States as Part of
the Administration.
Art. VIII.

Section 11. [The government of the United States is to be administered by "The United States, in Congress assembled," or in their recess, by "A Committee of the States," which consists of one delegate from each State, and such other committees and civil officers as may be necessary for the management of the general affairs of the United States under their direction, and Congress shall appoint one of their number to preside.]

Section 12. [The several States shall be the authorized agents of the United States for laying and levying the taxes which are apportioned to the several States by "The United States, in Congress assembled," and which shall be laid and levied by the authority and direction of the legislature of the several States, for defraying the expense of the common treasury.]

Structure and procedure of the Judiciary.

Courts for Trial
of Piracy, Etc.
Art. IX, c. 1.

Interstate Court.
Art. IX, c. 2.

Section 13. [Courts may be established] for the trial of piracies and felonies committed on the high seas; and * * * for receiving and determining finally appeals in all cases of captures. (14)

Section 14. "The United States, in Congress assembled," shall also be the last resort on appeal in all disputes and differences now subsisting, or that hereafter may arise between two or more States concerning boundary, jurisdiction, or any other cause whatever; which authority shall always be exercised in the manner following: Whenever the legislative or executive authority, or lawful agent of any State in controversy with another, shall present a petition (15)

to congress, stating the matter in question, and praying for a hearing, notice thereof shall be given by order of congress to the legislature or executive authority of the other State in controversy, and a day assigned for the appearance of the parties by their lawful agents, who shall then be directed to appoint, by joint consent, commissioners or judges to constitute a court for hearing and determining the matter in question; but if they cannot agree, congress shall name three persons out of each of the United States, and from the list of such persons each party shall alternately strike out one, the petitioners beginning, until the number shall be reduced to thirteen; and from that number not less than seven nor more than nine names, as congress shall direct, shall, in the presence of congress, be drawn out by lot; and the persons whose names shall be so drawn, or any five of them, shall be commissioners or judges, to hear and finally determine the controversy, so always as a major part of the judges who shall hear the cause shall agree in the determination; and if either party shall neglect to attend at the day appointed, without showing reasons which congress shall judge sufficient, or being present, shall refuse to strike, the congress shall proceed to nominate three persons out of each State, and the secretary of congress shall strike in behalf of such party absent or refusing.

Governing Agents.

Qualifications of Officers.

Section 15. No person shall be capable of being a delegate for more than three years in any term of six years.

Delegates.
Art. V, c. 2.

Section 16. No person [shall] be allowed to serve in the office of president more than one year in any term of three years.

President.
Art. IX, c. 5.

Section 17. No member of congress shall be appointed a judge of any of the said courts.

Judges.
Art. IX, c. 2

Choice of Officers.

Section 18. Delegates shall be annually appointed in such manner as the Legislature of each State shall direct.

Appointment.
by the State Legislatures.
Art. V, c. 1.

by Congress.
Art. IX, c. 5.

Section 19. [All other civil officers of the United States are to be appointed by "The United States, in Congress Assembled"].

Installation of Officers.

**Judges of the In-
terstate Courts.**

Art. IX, c. 2.

Section 20. Every commissioner, before he sits in judgment, shall take an oath, to be administered by one of the judges of the supreme or superior court of the State where the cause shall be tried, "well and truly to hear and determine the matter in question, according to the best of his judgment, without favor, affection, or hope of reward."

Rights of Officers.

Delegates

term.

Art. V, c. 1.

Salary.

Art. V, c. 3.

Section 21. [The term of office of a delegate shall be one year, subject, however, to recall by the State appointing].

Section 22. Each State shall maintain its own delegates in any meeting of the States and while they act as members of the Committee of the States.

Personal Privileges
Art. V, c. 5.

Section 23. Freedom of speech and debate in congress shall not be impeached or questioned in any court or place out of congress; and the members of congress shall be protected in their persons from arrests and imprisonment during the time of their going to and from, and attendance on, congress, except for treason, felony, or breach of the peace.

Disabilities of Officers.

Delegates:

Art. V.

Section 24. [No] person, being a delegate, [shall] be capable of holding any office under the United States for which he, or another for his benefit, receives any salary, fees, or emolument of any kind.

General

Art. VI, c. 1.

Section 25. [No] person holding any office of profit or trust under the United States, [shall] accept of any present, emolument, office, or title of any kind whatever from any king, prince, or foreign state.

Powers and Duties of Government.

Congress.

Foreign Relations:

Section 26. "The United States, in Congress' as-

sembled," shall have the sole and exclusive right and power:—

1. of sending and receiving ambassadors; Ambassadors,
Art. IX, c. 1.
2. entering into treaties and alliances; ["but the United States, in Congress assembled," may give their consent for a State to send an] embassy to, or receive [an] embassy from, or enter into [a] conference, agreement or treaty, with any king, prince, or state. Treaties and Alliances.
Art. IX, c. 1.

(For the Military Powers, see title, "The Military Government.")

Military

Section 27. "The United States, in Congress assembled," shall have the sole and exclusive right and power:— Structure and Procedure.

1. [of adjourning from time to time and of fixing the time and place of its own meetings, subject to such restrictions as are herein above imposed;] Time of Meeting of Legislature
Art. IX, c. 7.

2. [of appointing] a committee, to sit in the recess of congress, to be denominated "A Committee of the States," and to consist of one delegate from each State, and to appoint such other committees and civil officers as may be necessary for managing the general affairs of the United States under their direction; to appoint one of their number to preside; Appointment of Officers:—
Administrative.
Art. IX, c. 5.

3. of appointing courts for the trial of piracies and felonies committed on the high seas; and establishing courts for receiving and determining finally appeals in all cases of capture; Judicial.
Art. IX, c. 1.

4. [of naming the persons, three from each State, from a list of whom the judges for the Interstate Court shall be drawn.] Art. IX, c. 2.

Section 28. "The United States, in Congress assembled," shall have authority:

Finance:

1. To ascertain the necessary sums of money to be raised for the service of the United States. Apportionment of Taxes.
Art. IX, c. 5.
2. To appropriate and apply the same for defraying the public expenses. Appropriation.
Art. IX, c. 5.
3. To borrow money or emit bills on the credit of the United States, transmitting every half year to the respective States an account of the sums of money so borrowed or emitted. Borrowing.
Art. IX, c. 5.
4. All charges of war, and all other expenses that

War Expense.
Art. VIII.

shall be incurred for the common defense, or general welfare, and allowed by "the United States, in Congress assembled," shall be defrayed out of a common treasury which shall be supplied by the several States in proportion to the value of all land within each State as estimated according to such mode as "the United States in Congress assembled" shall, from time to time, direct and appoint.

Economic Inter-
ests:

Section 29. "The United States, in Congress assembled," shall have the sole and exclusive right and power:

Commerce.
Art. IX, c. 5.

1. [of] regulating the trade and managing all affairs with the Indians, not members of any of the States; provided that the legislative right of any State, within its own limits, be not infringed or violated.

Money.
Art. IX, c. 5.

2. of regulating the alloy and value of coin struck by their own authority, or by that of the respective States.

Weights.
Art. IX, c. 5.

3. [of] fixing the standard of weights and measures throughout the United States.

Communication.
Art. IX, c. 5.

4. [of] establishing and regulating post-offices from one State to another, throughout all the United States, and exacting such postage on the papers passing through the same as may be requisite to defray the expenses of the said office.

Powers and Duties of the Administration.

The Committee of
States.
Art. X.

Section 30. The Committee of the States, or any nine of them, shall be authorized to execute in the recess of congress, such of the powers of congress as "the United States, in Congress assembled," by the consent of nine States, shall, from time to time, think expedient to vest them with; provided that no power be delegated to the said Committee, for the exercise of which, by the Articles of Confederation, the voice of nine States in the congress of the United States assembled is requisite.

The States,
(as a part of the
Administration).
Art. VIII, c. 1.

Section 31. [The funds for the common treasury] shall be supplied by the several States in proportion to the value of all land within each State, granted to, or surveyed for, any person, as such land and the buildings and improvements thereon shall be esti-

mated, according to such mode as the "United States, in Congress assembled," shall, from time to time, direct and appoint. The taxes for paying that proportion shall be laid and levied by the authority and direction of the Legislature of the several States, within the time agreed upon by "the United States, in Congress" assembled.

Powers and Duties of the Judiciary.

Section 32. The judgment and sentence of the [Interstate Court] to be appointed in the manner before prescribed, shall be final and conclusive; and if any of the parties shall refuse to submit to the authority of such court, or to appear or defend their claim or cause, the court shall nevertheless proceed to pronounce sentence or judgment, which shall in like manner be final and decisive; the judgment or sentence and other proceedings being in either case transmitted to congress, and lodged among the acts of congress for the security of the parties concerned.

Interstate Court.

Art. IX, c. 2.

All controversies concerning the private right of soil claimed under the different grants of two or more States, whose jurisdictions, as they may respect such lands, and the States which passed such grants are adjusted, the said grants or either of them being at the same time claimed to have originated antecedent to such settlement of jurisdiction, shall, on the petition of either party to the congress of the United States, be finally determined, as near as may be, in the same manner as is before prescribed for deciding disputes respecting territorial jurisdiction between different States.

Art. IX, c. 3.

Initiative.*

Section 33. ["The United States, in Congress assembled," shall meet] on the first Monday in November, in each year.

Meetings of Congress.

Art. V, c. 1.

Section 34. [An action in the Interstate Court, hereinbefore provided for shall be begun] whenever the legislative or executive authority, or lawful

Action in the Interstate Court.

Art. IX, c. 2.

* The provisions for Federal Government hereinbefore set forth have been those setting up the structure of government, providing it with governing agents, and prescribing the powers to be exercised. It would now seem proper to notice the

agent of any State in controversy with another, shall present a petition to congress, stating the matter in question and praying for a hearing.

Checks.†

Removal.
Art. V, c. 1.

Section 35. [Each State shall have the power] to recall its delegates or any of them, at any time within the year, and to send others in their stead for the remainder of the year.

ARTICLE III.

STATE GOVERNMENT.

Relation of States to Each Other.

Mutual Covenants
Art. III.

Section 1. The said States hereby severally enter into a firm league of friendship with each other, for their common defense, the security of their liberties, and their mutual and general welfare, binding themselves to assist each other against all force offered to, or attacks made upon them, or any of them, on account of religion, sovereignty, trade, or any other pretense whatever.

Admission of New States.

Canada.
Art. XI.

Section 2. Canada, acceding to this Confederation, and joining in the measures of the United States, shall be admitted into, and entitled to all the advantages of this Union; but no other colony shall be admitted into the same, unless such admission be agreed to by nine States.

Guaranties of States.

Integrity of Territory.
Art. IX, c. 2.

Section 3. No State shall be deprived of territory for the benefit of the United States.

provisions made for setting the government in motion. It will be observed that very few provisions of this kind appear in the instrument under consideration. But if a broad view of the Constitution be taken, viz., that it includes all enactments providing for the structure and the exercise of powers of government, it will be found that, in every case where an agency of government is established or a power granted, provision is made for setting that agency into operation—for initiating the exercise of the power. This, therefore, becomes an important category in the analysis of a constitution of government.

† The special provisions made to prevent the excessive and arbitrary use of power after the machinery of government has been set in motion.

Section 4. No State shall be represented in congress by less than two, nor by more than seven members.

Representation.

Art. V.

Section 5. The better to secure and perpetuate mutual friendship and intercourse among the people of the different States in this Union, the free inhabitants of each of these States, paupers, vagabonds, and fugitives from justice excepted, shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of free citizens in the several States; and the people of each State shall have free ingress and egress to and from any other State, and shall enjoy therein all the privileges of trade and commerce subject to the same duties, impositions, and restrictions as the inhabitants thereof respectively; provided that such restrictions shall not extend so far as to prevent the removal of property imported into any State to any other State of which the owner is an inhabitant.

Privileges and Immunities of Citizens.

Art. IV.

Section 6. In case [any State be invested by pirates], vessels of war may be fitted out for that occasion, and kept so long as the danger shall continue, or until the "United States, in Congress assembled," shall determine otherwise.

Military:

Navy.

Art. VI, c. 5.

Section 7. When land forces are raised by any State for the common defense, all officers of or under the rank of Colonel shall be appointed by the Legislature of each State respectively by whom such forces shall be raised, or in such manner as such State shall direct, and all vacancies shall be filled up by the State which first made the appointment.

Army.
Art. VII.

Section 8. The delegates of a State, or any of them, at his or their request, shall be furnished with a transcript of the journal [of "The United States, in Congress assembled"] except such parts as are above excepted, to lay before the Legislatures of the several States.

Reports to States.

Art. IX, c. 7.

Section 9. No treaty of commerce shall be made by the United States whereby the legislative power of the respective States shall be restrained from imposing such imposts and duties on foreigners as their own people are subjected to, or from prohibiting the exportation or importation of any species of goods or commodities whatever.

Finance:

Taxation.

Art. IX, c. I.

Section 10. If any person guilty of or charged

Extradition.
Art. IV, c. 2.

with, treason, felony, or other high misdemeanor in any State shall flee from justice and be found in any of the United States, he shall, upon demand of the governor or executive power of the State from which he fled, be delivered up and removed to the State having jurisdiction of his offense.

State Records.
Art. VI, c. 3.

Section 11. Full faith and credit shall be given in each of these States to the records, acts, and judicial proceedings of the courts and magistrates of every other State.

Restrictions on States.

Foreign Relations

Ambassadors
Art. VI, c. 1.

Section 12. No State, without the consent of "the United States, in Congress assembled," shall send any embassy to, or receive any embassy from, or enter into any conference, agreement, alliance, or treaty with any king, prince, or state.

Treaties.
Art. VI, c. 2.

Section 13. No two or more States shall enter into any treaty, confederation, or alliance whatever between them, without the consent of "the United States, in Congress assembled," specifying accurately the purposes for which the same is to be entered into, and how long it shall continue.

Titles of Nobility.
Art. VI, c. 3.

Section 14. [No State shall grant any title of nobility].

Military.

Equipment.
Art. VI, c. 4.

Section 15. No vessel of war shall be kept up in time of peace by any State, except such number only as shall be deemed necessary by "the United States, in Congress assembled," for the defense of such State or its trade, nor shall any body of forces be kept up by any State in time of peace, except such number only as, in the judgment of "the United States, in Congress assembled," shall be deemed requisite to garrison the forts necessary for the defense of such State.

War.
Art. VI, c. 5.

Section 16. No State shall engage in any war without the consent of "the United States, in Congress assembled," unless such State be actually invaded by enemies, or shall have received certain advice of a resolution being formed by some nation of Indians to invade such State, and the danger is so imminent as not to admit of a delay till "the United States, in Congress assembled," can be con-

sulted; nor shall any State grant commissions to any ships or vessels of war, nor letters of marque or reprisal, except it be after a declaration of war by "the United States, in Congress assembled," and then only against the kingdom or state, and the subjects thereof, against which war has been so declared, and under such regulations as shall be established by "the United States, in Congress assembled," unless such State be infested by pirates.

Section 17. No imposition, duties, or restriction shall be laid by any State on the property of the United States or either of them.

Finance.

Imports and Duties.
Art. IV.

Section 18. No State shall lay any imposts or duties which may interfere with any stipulations in treaties entered into by "the United States, in Congress assembled," with any king, prince, or state, in pursuance of any treaties already proposed by congress to the courts of France and Spain.

Tax Legislation.
Art. VI, c. 3.

ARTICLE IV.

RELATION OF FEDERAL AND STATE GOVERNMENTS.

Section 1. Each State retains its sovereignty, freedom, and independence, and every power, jurisdiction, and right, which is not by this Confederation expressly delegated to the United States in Congress assembled.

Art. II.

Section 2. Every State shall abide by the determinations of "the United States, in Congress assembled," on all questions which by this Confederation are submitted to them. And the Articles of this Confederation shall be inviolably observed by every State, and the Union shall be perpetual.

Art. XIII.

ARTICLE V.

AMENDMENT.

[No] alteration [shall] at any time hereafter be made in any of [The Articles of Confederation] unless such alteration be agreed to [by "the United States, in congress assembled,"] and be afterwards confirmed by the Legislatures of every State.

Art. XIII.

ARTICLE VI.

*SCHEDULE.

Indebtedness Under the Continental Congress.
Art. XII.

Section 1. All bills of credit emitted, moneys borrowed, and debts contracted by or under the authority of [the Continental] Congress, before the assembling of the United States, in pursuance of the present Confederation, shall be deemed and considered as a charge against the United States, for payment and satisfaction whereof the said United States and the public faith are hereby solemnly pledged.

Ratification.
Art. XIII, c. 2.

Section 2. AND WHEREAS it hath pleased the great Governor of the world to incline the hearts of the Legislatures we respectively represent in congress to approve of, and to authorize us to ratify, the said Articles of Confederation and perpetual Union, know ye, that we, the undersigned delegates, by virtue of the power and authority to us given for that purpose, do, by these presents, in the name and in behalf of our respective constituents, fully and entirely ratify and confirm each and every of the said Articles of Confederation and perpetual Union, and all and singular the matters and things therein contained. And we do further solemnly plight and engage the faith of our respective constituents, that they shall abide by the determinations of "the United States, in Congress assembled," on all questions which by the said Confederation are submitted to them; and that the Articles thereof shall be inviolably observed by the States we respectively represent, and that the Union shall be perpetual.

In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands in congress. Done at Philadelphia in the State of Pennsylvania the ninth day of July in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy-eight and in the third year of the independence of America.

*The word "schedule" is a term that has come to be used to indicate all of the temporary provisions of a Constitution, or the clauses which it becomes necessary to insert as a means of getting from the old to the new form of government.

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RE=ARRANGED FOR CLASS STUDY

BY

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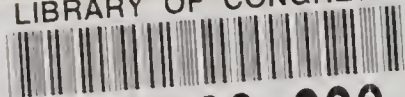
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